THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible], 1778.

CHARLESTOWN, January 29.

The SPEECH of his Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, Eſquire, Preſident and Commander in Chief in and over the State of SOUTH-CAROLINA, to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and GENERAL ASSEMBLY met at Charleſtown, on Friday January 9th, 1778.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Council,
Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

I MEET you with particular ſatisfaction at this ſeaſon, becauſe your private concerns admit of your now proceeding on public buſineſs with that deliberation which the importance of weighty matters requires; and I am perſuaded that you will do ſo, giving them, however, all proper diſpatch, ſo that no meaſure may be improvidently adopted, nor time unprofitably employed.

The Articles of Confederation between the United States of America, demand your early and moſt ſerious attention.---Theſe articles are offered by Congreſs to the legiſlatures of the reſpective States for their conſideration, with a recommendation, that they be reviewed with candour, examined with liberality, and adjuſted with the temper and magnanimity of wiſe and patriotic legiſlatures; but to you, I truſt, ſuch recommendation is unneceſſary.

This State ſhould be repreſented in Congreſs by ſeveral Delegates at all times, more eſpecially when a Confederacy is to be concluded.---You will therefore forthwith elect ſuch a number of them as you think ſufficient.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

The Congreſs having called upon this State for five hundred thouſand dollars, you will deviſe the beſt ways and means for raiſing that ſum; and although it certainly exceeds our proportion of the money deſired from the Continent by them, yet I doubt not that you will readily comply with their requiſition, as the ravages of war have rendered ſome of our ſiſter States leſs able than this to furniſh their juſt quota's at preſent—You will alſo propoſe the moſt effectual and leaſt burthenſome mode of ſupporting the public credit, and making ſuch proviſion for, as may be adequate to the exigencies of this government. The expences which have been, and muſt unavoidably be incurred, are undoubtedly great, but altogether inconſiderable when compared with the ineſtimble object for which we contend. As ſuch I am confident they will appear to you and to your conſtituents; for the ſame ſpirit which animated the good people of South-Carolina to reſolve on the moſt vigorous oppoſition to tyranny, will induce them to grant, with the greateſt alacrity, every neceſſary aid for the ſupport of that oppoſition, until (by the bleſſing of God on American fortitude and perſeverance) the vain expectations of our haughty enemies ſhall be ſo fruſtrated, and their pride ſo humbled, that the ruinous conſequences of their folly and wickedneſs ſhall oblige them to relinquiſh all hope of revenue or conqueſt, and agree to the ſeparation occaſioned by their unbounded avarice and arrogance, and to a peace which will ſecure the ſovereignty and independence of America.

The act for prohibiting vendues not having had the intended effect, but the evil ſo juſtly complained of daily increaſing, it appears neceſſary to make trial of ſome other remedy; and as a plentiful ſupply of goods is the ſureſt way of reducing the price of them, I ſubmit to your judgment, whether it may not be expedient to eſtabliſh a Board of Commerce, for importing ſuch merchandize as may be wanted for the Indian trade, and other public ſervices, and for accommodating the inhabitants of this State who are in low or middling circumſtances, with the articles moſt requiſite for their own conſumption, on reaſonable rates.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Council,
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

A well diſciplined militia is ſo eſſential to the preſervation of freedom, that I cannot avoid earneſtly exhorting you to perfect a law, which may render our militia alone equal to the defence of the State; and I hope that your zealous and laudable attachment to the liberties of the people, will lead you to ſuch alterations of the militia act as the ſituation of our affairs requires: True it is, that we may boaſt of many men amongſt us, whoſe diſpoſition would make a law unneceſſary for them, but where is the country in which ſome untoward perſons will not be found? for thoſe it is indiſpenſable. Believe me, a good militia will preſerve your liberties; they may be loſt without it; nor ſhould the fear of enacting a bad law, prevent the attempting a good one: Let the act be of ſhort duration; a little experience will prove it; if found injurious or oppreſſive, let it never be revived.

The ſubjecting vagrants to ſerve in the Continental regiments, might reclaim the idle and diſſolute, and make thoſe uſeful to the States, who are now a burthen and diſgrace to the community.

Several laws having expired, and others being near expiring, you will conſider which of them ſhould be revived and continued, and whether ſome paſſed ſince our late revolution may not be amended.

It is evident, that during the continuance of the preſent troubles, extraordinary powers muſt be exerciſed by the executive authority in every State; but it is moſt conſtitutional that the legiſlative ſhould determine [illegible] ſafety for the people that [illegible] ſhould exerciſe any under the ſanction of [illegible] only.

Jan. 9, 1778. JOHN RUTLEDGE.

To his Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, *Eſquire; Preſident and Commander in Chief of the State of* SOUTH-CAROLINA;

The ADDRESS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of the ſaid STATE.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE the Legiſlative Council, return your Excellency our thanks for your ſpeech delivered to both Houſes at the opening of this ſeſſion.

Fully impreſſed with a ſenſe of the very momentous and weighty objects therein recommended for our deliberation, we aſſure your Excellency, that we will proceed on them with that zeal, candour and aſſiduity, which matters of real concernment neceſſarily demand, and from the reſult of which, we fervently hope, many ſolid and permanent advantages may flow to the public weal.

We heartily concur with your Excellency on the expediency of forming a well regulated militia, ſo very eſſential to the preſervation of freedom, and ſo truly conducive to the happineſs and glory of a Commonwealth---Hiſtory does not furniſh an inſtance wherein the ſtrenuous exertions of a people were more preſſing for ſo wiſe an eſtabliſhment, than the preſent glorious conteſt affords; a conteſt, which, we truſt, will diſplay to poſterity the moſt ſplendid examples of magnanimity and heroiſm that ever diſtinguiſhed human nature.---Thus perſuaded, and ſenſible of the inadequateneſs of the preſent militia-law to the exigency of our affairs, we will readily unite with the General Aſſembly in endeavouring to model and perfect ſuch a law, and in every other meaſure that will moſt effectually to the defence

and ſecurity of the State, and to the perpetual ſupport of its luſtre and independency.

In the Legiſlative Council, the 30th day of January, 1778.

By order of the Houſe,

HUGH RUTLEDGE, Speaker.

His EXCELLENCY's ANSWER.

Honourable Gentlemen,

YOUR aſſurances give great reaſon to expect that thoſe advantages to the public weal, which you hope for, will reſult from your deliberations: An addreſs which affords ſuch a proſpect, cannot therefore fail of being very acceptable to me.

J. RUTLEDGE.

To his Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, *Eſquire, Preſident and Commander in Chief in and over the State of* SOUTH-CAROLINA;

The ADDRESS of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

IT was with great pleaſure the General Aſſembly received your Excellency's ſpeech at the opening of this ſeſſion, containing matters of tranſcendent moment, demonſtrating your attention to, and ſolicitude for, the welfare of the people over whom you are appointed to preſide. We thank your Excellency for your expreſſions of ſatisfaction in meeting us at this ſeaſon, when our private concerns admit of our paying due attention to the public buſineſs. Indeed, the climate and local circumſtances declare this to be the moſt eligible ſeaſon in the year for the diſpatch of the weighty affairs of legiſlation; and we hope the time will not be miſapplied.

The Articles of Confederation between the United States of America, will demand our early and moſt ſerious attention: The ſubject is ſtupendouſly important, and ought to be maturely digeſted, equally weighed, and critically examined. We ſhall enter upon the conſideration of this buſineſs with minds perfectly diſpoſed to a confederated union of the States, upon a principle of equality, delegating only as much of our ſovereignty as may be abſolutely neceſſary for the general ſafety.

The ſpirit and vigour which our conſtituents have ever diſplayed, marking them for a people tenacious of their rights, cannot but inſtruct us to follow their example, and ſtimulate us to adopt and purſue ſuch meaſures as we ſhall think moſt likely to eſtabliſh their independence---the only preliminary that we will ever hear of, leading to a pacification with Great-Britain. We are reſolved to hazard, and if need be, to loſe our all in the proſecution of our endeavour, no leſs laudable than juſt, to ſecure ourſelves from the Britiſh domination, which as cruelly as ungratefully operated to our ruin; and we ſhall therefore moſt chearfully grant every aid in our power for the ſervice of the United States. Without doubt, the ſum aſked of us by Congreſs is more than our proportion of the five millions required of the continent; but we mean to ſtrain every nerve in ſupport of the war; and will leave the due ſettlement of our proper quota to a time of more tranquility.

Your Excellency may reſt aſſured, that we ſhall anxiouſly endeavour to ſupport the public credit at home and abroad, and repreſentation in Congreſs, to relieve the people from the high rates at which neceſſary foreign goods are ſold---to procure ſupplies for carrying on the Indian trade---to place the militia upon the moſt ſerviceable footing---to diſburden the State of vagrants, and yet to render ſuch men of ſome advantage to the community---to revive and continue wholeſome laws---and to veſt the executive government in this time of imminent danger, with ſuch powers as may tend to enable it to fruſtrate the machinations of ſecret traitors, to repel the attacks of the open enemy, and to preſerve the State.

By Order of the Houſe,

Jan. 14, 1778. THOMAS BEE, Speaker.

His EXCELLENCY's ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

I AM much pleaſed at your favourable reception of my recommendations, and give you my moſt hearty thanks for this addreſs, as it is a further demonſtration of what indeed has been always fully convinced, your regard for the welfare of the people over whom I have the honour to preſide. J. RUTLEDGE.

On Thurſday the 15th inſtant, a little after 4 o'clock in the morning, a fire was diſcovered in the bake-houſe of one Moore, at the north end of Union-ſtreet. The alarm being immediately given, a number of people with the engines, &c. was ſoon aſſembled, but the wind blowing freſh at N. N. E. drove the flames with an impetuoſity that could not be checked. The fire was ſo rapid in its progreſs, that before 12 o'clock it had entirely deſtroyed all Union-ſtreet; the ſouth ſide of Queen-ſtreet from Mrs. Doyley's houſe to the Bay---greateſt part of Chalmer's Alley---all the Bay, except 15 houſes, from Queen-ſtreet to Granville's Baſtion---the north ſide of Broad-ſtreet from Mr. Thomas Smith's houſe to the Bay; the ſouth ſide of the ſame from Mr. Sarrazin's to Mr. Guerard's houſe---all Gadſden's Alley---Elliott-ſtreet, excepting two houſes---Bedon's Alley---the eaſt ſide of Church-ſtreet from Broad-ſtreet to Stoll's Alley, excepting 5 tenements---and the whole of Tradd-ſtreet to the eaſtward of Church-ſtreet. The crackling of the flames---the dreadful columns of ſmoke, bearing with them myriads of large fiery flakes, which fell in all parts of the town lying in the direction of the wind---the roar of exploſions---the craſh of falling houſes---the ſhrieks of the unhappy ſufferers---the horror painted in every countenance---the confuſion apparent every where---and detecting the infamous wretches (and they were not a few) who availed themſelves of the opportunity to pilfer---altogether formed one of the moſt diſmal ſcenes of woe and diſtreſs that can poſſibly be conceived. Much praiſe is due to the officers and ſoldiers quartered in town, who afforded every aſſiſtance in their power to the inhabitants; and it was chiefly owing to their extraordinary exertions, that the houſes at the ſouth end of the Bay were preſerved. Capt. Biddle, with a party of his crew, alſo aſſiſted, as did moſt of the maſters and ſailors belonging to the other veſſels in harbour, and were of ſingular ſervice. The fire did not proceed any farther after 12 o'clock on the 15th, but it is not yet entirely extinguiſhed.

The number of dwelling-houſes deſtroyed, excluſive of ſtores and out-houſes, is upwards of 250. The quantity of merchandize and furniture loſt is very conſiderable. The whole loſs, by the moſt moderate computation, exceeds three millions of dollars: Many are of opinion it exceeds a million ſterling. The number of lives loſt is not ſo great as was at firſt apprehended: We have not heard of more than 6, ſome of whom were Negroes.

The Charleſtown Library Society's valuable collection of books, inſtruments and apparatus for aſtronomical and philoſophical obſervations and experiments, &c. &c. being unfortunately placed in a houſe, in the neighbourhood of that in which the fire broke out, is almoſt entirely loſt.

In the evening of the 15th, public notice was given to all thoſe who were at a loſs for lodgings and victuals, that both were provided for them, at the public expence, in the ſeveral public buildings; and on the 16th the General Aſſembly voted 20,000l. for the immediate relief of the ſufferers.

Our Siſter State of Georgia has remembered us in the hour of our diſtreſs: Their Aſſembly has generouſly voted 10,000 dollars for the unfortunate ſufferers.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 7.

From N. Carolina we learn, that Governor CASWELL had made up five thouſand VOLUNTEERS, at the head of whom he was to march to reinforce General Waſhington in a few weeks.

A frigate of thirty guns, from France, is juſt arrived in North-Carolina, deeply laden with all ſorts of neceſſaries for the army.

BALTIMORE, March 10.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Martinico to his Friend in this Town, dated Jan. 19, 1778.

"By ſundry advices, already in your hand, you are informed of the protection and encouragement we Americans meet with in the French iſlands; indeed much more than we could expect from any neutral power. I ſend you a liſt of privateers fitted out and owned in this iſland, and cruizing under Congreſs colours, viz. ſhip St. Peter, of 18 ſix pounders; brig Gen. Waſhington, 16 four pounders; ſloop Ranger, 14 four pounders; ſloop Fortune, 12 ſix pounders;

sloop St John, 14 four pounders; sloop New Rambler, 10 six pounders; schooner Success, 14 four pounders; brig Retaliation, 14 six pounders; a brig at Port Royal, 16 four pounders; there are eight others, chiefly sloops. These compleat our cruizing fleet, belonging to St. Pierre's. A great number of privateers, belonging to New-England, often put in here, many of which are very fortunate. No English veſſel dare venture themſelves in the Engliſh channel, without a convoy, as ſure as they do, in a few days, they come addreſſed to ſome gentleman in this iſland. We have daily prizes coming in. The French veſſels go and come uninterrupted.

"France, who is in a perfect ſtate of ſecurity, for political reaſons, would have Britain declare war againſt her firſt; but convinced I am, at all events, ſhe will not let us fall. Our late ſucceſſes in America, may prevent their interfering vigorouſly in our behalf immediately, which they were prepared for.

"It is expected convoys will be granted us, and our veſſels ſail in large fleets for the continent."

With pleaſure we can inform the public, that the beſt imported ſalt has fell in its price, from Eighteen Pounds to Seven Pounds ten. Country ditto from Sixteen Pounds to Five Pounds. A gentleman in town will ſupply any perſon or perſons, in want of that article, to the amount of 5000 buſhels of good country made ſalt, at Five Pounds per buſhel.

LANCASTER, March 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman near Head-Quarters, dated March 12, 1778.

"Captain Barry has diſtinguiſhed himſelf exceedingly on the river; he had collected ſeveral of the gun-boats which formerly belonged to the gallies, with three of them, having a four-pounder in each, and others only manned with muſquetry, he attacked two large ſhips loaded with forage from Rhode-Iſland, under convoy of a tender, mounting eight carriage guns, both of the ſhips had 4 ſix-pounders. He attacked them with great ſpirit, and after a warm engagement of half an hour, the ſhips ſurrendered.-- He then purſued the ſchooner, and parading all his boats, ſent a flag to demand the ſurrender, with which the Captain (a Lieutenant in the navy) thought proper to comply, though with a tolerable ſtock of ſpirit he might have kept off double the number,-- he then took all his prizes to Reedy-Iſland, and the next tide the Eagle man of war and ſeveral other ſhips of force came up, ſeeing theſe three veſſels laying at the piers they came too, by this time the prizes were unloaded of every thing valuable, and the men had formed an intrenchment of the bundles of preſſed hay; a ſevere cannonade then commenced, when the little garriſon obſerving preparations to land, they ſet fire to the veſſels, except the ſchooner, into which Barry, in order to ſave her, had thrown himſelf----the enemy perceiving the ſhips on fire, deſiſted from landing, and our men kept poſſeſſion of the ſhore, having mounted the cannon taken from the ſhips, with which they engaged the enemy and hulled them repeatedly----Barry was ſoon overtaken by one veſſel, who detained him till ſome others came up, ſix were obſerved firing upon him at once. Finding it impoſſible to get up, he ran the ſchooner aſhore and left her, from whence ſhe was towed off in a very mutilated condition. All the cargoe except the hay is preſerved-----the ſchooner had four braſs howitz, and ſome curious inſtruments in the engineers department, with a great number of letters. We have taken about 100 priſoners; 1 Captain and a company of artificers, 1 Lieutenant of artillery and about 60 ſailors, all of whom are ſafe at Wilmington.---In ſhort, it is as gallant an action as any during the war, and does great honour to the brave officer and his aſſociates who planned and executed it."

In purſuance of orders from His Excellency, the Commander in Chief, a General Court Martial was held at this place, when Henry Manſin (who confeſſed himſelf an officer in the Britiſh army) and Wendal Myer, an inhabitant of this county, were brought before the Court and charged with being ſpies, carrying on a traiterous correſpondence, and ſupplying the enemy with horſes, &c. The Court, after a fair and candid trial, which laſted ſome days, and every opportunity given to them to make their defence, found them guilty, and unanimouſly ſentenced them to ſuffer death:---In conſequence of which, they were on Monday laſt executed near this town, amidſt a very numerous concourſe of ſpectators.---The unhappy wretches, before their execution, acknowledged the juſtice of their ſentence, and died fully convinced of the heinouſneſs of their offence---They have diſcovered ſeveral perſons who aided and aſſiſted them, but unfortunately made their eſcape upon the caption of theſe culprits, however it is hoped that juſtice will overtake them, and inflict the puniſhment due to ſuch parricides.

YORK-TOWN, March 21.

The war has already coſt Britain Twenty-five Millions, and America more than Fifteen, the [illegible] and devaſtation ſhe has ſuſtained, by ſea and land, being included in the debt ſhe has contracted. The Empire is Forty Millions the poorer, and the diſpute remains undecided. Should the war continue, it cannot be conceived that the additional expence and deſtruction on both ſides, will amount to leſs than Thirty Millions. If we add to this the loſs of ſhipping and commerce to both parties, it will be at leaſt Twenty Millions more, and the total will be Ninety Millions.

Should Britain be once more defeated, which is far from being impoſſible, her dominion in the weſtern world is at an end. Should America be ſubdued, the conquerors muſt maintain ſuch a force to keep the vanquiſhed in ſubjection, and prevent their eſcaping to the wilderneſs, that all the profits of American taxation and commerce will be inſufficient to defray the enormous expence. But, whenever Britain is engaged in a war with the Houſe of Bourbon, that power will facilitate the revolt of the Americans, in the ſame manner that Lewis XIV did that of the Hungarians. Can, therefore, any motive but blind revenge urge Britain to continue the war?

Extract of a letter from Williamſburg, March 5.

"A privateer belonging to Boſton lately went to New-Providence, took poſſeſſion of one of the forts, and then demanded of the Governor a ſurrender of the principal one, which was complied with----the next day, after taking poſſeſſion of it, the inhabitants roſe and demanded it back again; but upon the Captain's informing them he did not intend to injure them, and only wanted the military ſtores, they diſperſed---the next day they aſſembled again, with the Governor at their head, and demanded the fort---the Captain informed as before, and added further, that he was determined to defend it, whereupon they withdrew; he found a number of our people there priſoners, whom he releaſed, and took ſeven veſſels in the harbour, two of which he deſtroyed, four he loaded with military and ordnance ſtores, and the other he gave to the priſoners, who are ſaid to be arrived in North-Carolina, and give this account."

The Aſſembly of the State of New-York have empowered their Delegates in Congreſs to ratify the Confederation propoſed for the perpetual alliance of the United States of America.

York-Town, March 21, 1778.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

A STRONG healthy Negro MAN, has had the ſmall-pox, about 30 years of age, his wife and three children, the eldeſt of whom is ſix years: The man has been employed on a farm for ſome years, and beſides his knowledge of farming he can ditch very well. Whoever may incline to purchaſe them, will apply to the PRINTERS. §

WHEREAS two copper STILLS, of different ſizes, came laſt Auguſt by the Packet, addreſſed, by direction, to the care of Mr. William Knox, in Baltimore, and were by him put into my ſtore there, which Stills have ſince remained unclaimed by any perſon---I am therefore inclined to believe, for many reaſons, that theſe Stills were intended for me, though I have had no regular advice thereof---but as I am not abſolutely certain, and Stills at preſent a precious commodity, I judge it both honeſt and expedient to give this public notice, that if any perſon has a legal claim, they may apply, otherwiſe I ſhall uſe the Stills as my property.

March 9, 1778. 30t. THOMAS USHER.

To be SOLD, by
JACOB ROTHROCK,
A Quantity of WINDOW GLASS.

York-Town, March 21, 1778.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Paradiſe townſhip, York county, laſt May, a brown mare colt, two years old, and has no mark. The owner is deſired to come before the firſt of May, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold for the coſt, by

March 18, 1778. JOHN SHIRK.

Williamſburg, February 28, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward,

FOR apprehending HARRY, a likely Mulatto lad, who left my plantation, in King William county, Virginia, the 6th inſtant; he is about 18 years of age, ſtout, active and well made, 5 feet 10 inches high, has a ſmall ſcar on his cheek and another on his forehead; he was ſeen on the way to Fredericksburg the day after his departure, and ſaid he was following a waggon, and that he was going as a ſoldier to the army; he had on a brown ſailor jacket, a red ſhag under waiſtcoat, red cloth breeches, oznabrug ſhirt, white yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and a fan tail hat, with a ſilver band; he has a buſhy head of hair, which I imagine he will cut, and as he has 40 or 50 dollars with him, will attempt to change his dreſs; he is ſubject to get drunk, is a notorious gameſter, and will ſtick at nothing to ſupply his wants, or to gratify his vicious habits. The above reward will be paid if taken out of this State, by delivering him to WILLIAM BUCHANAN, Eſq; at York, ABRAHAM VANBIBBER, Eſq; at Baltimore, or THOMAS RICHARDSON, Eſq; at George-Town, who are requeſted to have him confined in goal, until I ſhall direct what ſhall be done with him.

¶30s. WILLIAM AYLETT.

WANTED for the TREASURY-OFFICE *of the*
UNITED STATES,

TWO good CLERKS and ACCOMPTANTS: Such as may apply to be admitted, muſt bring with them good recommendations of their moral conduct.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Hamilton's Bann townſhip, York county, a black and white COW, without any ear-mark, has a little off the tips of her horns. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. ¶ 22/6 WILLIAM FINLEY.

Guilford townſhip, February 27, 1778.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber of Guilford townſhip, adjoining the town of Chambersburgh, in the county of Cumberland, and State of Pennſylvania, executed five penal bills to Thomas Burney late of the townſhip aforeſaid deceaſed, all bearing date about the latter end of May or the beginning of June laſt, each bill for the payment of Sixty Pounds; the firſt, payable on the firſt day of May next enſuing; the ſecond, on the firſt day of May, 1779; the third, on the firſt day of May, 1780; the fourth, on the firſt day of May, 1781; the fifth, on the firſt day of May, 1782; and a ſixth bill of the ſame date, for about the ſum of Thirty-three Pounds, payable the firſt day of May, 1783; which bills were given by me, for part of the purchaſe of the plantation whereon I now dwell, and it is now ſaid, that the ſaid Thomas Burney hath either given, aſſigned, or bequeathed them to his ſon Thomas Burney of the ſame place.

All perſons are hereby forbid to take any aſſignment on ſaid bills, or any of them, for I will not pay them, until the contract made between the aforeſaid Thomas Burney deceaſed, and myſelf, ſhall be fulfilled on the part of his Executors.

¶ 30s. JOHN ALEXANDER.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A COPPER-PLATE PRINTER, a perſon of a ſober and good character, capable of carrying on that branch of buſineſs. Such a one may by applying to Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, Printer, in Lancaſter, or to the Printers hereof, enter into immediate employ.

Winchester (Virginia) Feb. 27, 1778.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from this place, the 16th inſtant, a certain WILLIAM PIKE, one of the priſoners ſent here by the Executive Council, of the State of Pennſylvania, as a perſon diſaffected to the American Cauſe; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, roddiſh complexion, yellowiſh hair tied behind; had on a blue broadcloth coat and jacket, buckſkin breeches, boots, and ſilver plated ſpurs; he rode a dark bay horſe, with a white face, about fourteen hands and a half high, ſprightly and well made. Whoever ſecures the ſaid priſoner, in any goal belonging to the Thirteen United States, ſhall have the above reward. JOSEPH HOLMES,

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber about three weeks ago, a Mulatto ſlave, named SAWNEY, well known in this town, he is well built, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, a taylor by trade, dark complexion, a ſmall face and much pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on when he left his maſter, an old brown Bath coating ſurtout coat, oznabrug ſhirt, thin jacket, linen breeches, yarn ſtockings, ſhoes, and an old beaver hat, &c. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſlave, and delivers him to the Goaler of York-Town, taking his receipt, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS if taken in the town, or within twenty miles of it, if upwards of twenty miles, THIRTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

CORNELIUS HARNETT.

DOCTOR BLANCHARD

DESIRES to inform the public, of the virtue of a medicinal water of his preparation. It cures all diſorders of the ſkin; ſuch as ſcabs, itch, ring-worms, St. Anthony's fire, ſcald-head, burns, whitlows, or felons on the fingers; it cleanſes freſh wounds, as well as old ulcers, and brings them to an admirable and expeditious ſuppuration; it cures various diſorders of the eyes; it is of great ſervice in the ſmall-pox, entirely defacing its effects, by dipping a feather in this ſurpriſing water, and paſſing it over the puſtles, juſt as they come to ſuppuration, which is a circumſtance of conſequence to the fair female. He alſo compoſes an elixir, which is uſed very advantageouſly in diſorders peculiar to the fair-ſex---Excluſive of the diſorders above mentioned, the Doctor prepares a variety of waters and elixirs, ſuitable to the condition of his patients; he cures the camp, or putrified fever in a ſhort time; the ſtate of the patients caſe, will determine the Doctors demand; he is poſſeſſed of a grand and powerful ſecret in all rheumatic complaints; he reduces diſlocated limbs, with the greateſt dexterity and ſucceſs; beſides the above mentioned diſorders, the Doctor may be conſulted in all ailments incident to the human body. Thoſe who think proper to apply to him, will be pleaſed to direct to him at Mr. ANDREW HOFFMAN's, between the Bridge and Butts-Town, in York-Town.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, near Hanover-Town, in York county, Pennſylvania, an Engliſh ſervant man, named *Abraham Garrett*, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, black hair tied, about 21 years of age; had on when he went away, a wool hat, an aſh coloured country cloth coat and jacket, with white metal buttons, tow ſhirt, leather breeches about half worn, and a pair of half worn boots; he has the two firſt letters of his name marked under the ſleeve of his coat.---Alſo a certain *Jacob Welſh*, a German, a diſtiller by trade, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; had on when he went away, an old wool hat, a lincey jacket, with ſleeves mixed with black and white wool, tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, white woollen ſtockings, and a pair of braſs buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have, if 10 miles from home, *Ten Dollars*, if 20 miles, *Twenty Dollars*, if 30 miles, *Thirty Dollars*, and if 40 miles, the above reward, or *Thirty Dollars* for either, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

¶30s CONRAD SHERMAN.

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